

Western Carolinian.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1820.

Vol. I.....No. 22.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of the papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease; Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

From a Northern Paper.

Gather up the fragments, that none may be lost,

Was a family order given after a plentiful meal by one who could instantly command a supply of bread. The power of Providence is exercised with the same wise economy, as the power of miracles. Neither of them is prostituted to the gratification of luxury, or the encouragement of negligence and laziness. In the divine works, there is no profuseness, and there ought to be none in ours. Providence is bountiful, not wasteful; its blessings are bestowed freely, but not lavishly. We are to receive them thankfully, and use them frugally; not lose them by carelessness, nor squander them away in extravagance. The man who gathers up what heaven gives, and who suffers nothing to be lost, will always have a supply. He who receives not what is offered, or preserves not what is cast into his hands, will always be in want. My friend Providus is a prosperous husbandman. His crops of grain and hay are plentiful; his cattle are in heart, and his cows afford him butter and cheese in abundance.—Some who live near him, on farms as large, and of the same quality, buy half their bread corn; are destitute of hay every spring, and from the same number of cows, have scarcely milk for their families. They wonder what is the matter. They say to Providus, "there is a peculiar blessing on your husbandry." "No," says he, "there is no greater blessing sent to me, than to you. The only difference is, I am always ready to receive and improve it. The sun shines as warmly, and the rain falls as liberally, on your farms, as on mine; but they will do no good, if you sow no seed in season, or make no fence until the crop be destroyed. I prepare my fields well, sow them early, fence them effectually, gather my grain when it is ripe, house it before the rains have ruined it, thresh it before the rats have eaten half of it, and what I mean to spare, I sell when I have a good market. I never so consume my old stores as to reap my grain before it is ripe, or run so much in debt for rum or any thing else, as to thresh for my creditors, when I should be preparing for another crop. I cut my grass when it is in its proper state, and proportion my stock to my fodder; I never destroy my grain or mowing grass, by feeding them down in the spring. I keep my cattle well, and my oxen are strong, and my cows yield me plenty of milk. My wife, in her department, uses the same economy. She gathers up the fragments, and suffers nothing to be lost. What cannot be immediately applied to human use, she applies to some other use, which ultimately turns to the benefit of the family. She cuts her pork in the barrel with attention, so that one third of it is not reduced to morsels and scraps, and thrown by for soap grease. Her dairy she attends with care, and her cheese is not half destroyed by flies. When she makes her bread, she does not let it stand until it is too sour to be eaten, or leave it in the oven until it is reduced to a coal, and then throw it to the hogs.—She knows how to time her visits: she mends her children's clothes, before they are tattered to rags: nothing is lost in her hands. Thus we manage our affairs. We act in concert, often advising, but never opposing each other. If there comes a blessing, we have the benefit of it. Use the same economy and industry within doors as without, and you will have your share of the common blessings, and find that Providence is more impartial than you seem to imagine."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Athenian Club....No. III.

BY OBADIAH LONGSTAFF, ESQ.

".....There was a claim
By generous friendship given."

LORD OF THE ISLES.

In this number it was our intention to give a luminous description of our village; but in consequence of the reception of the following polite note from a venerable matron in our vicinity, for whose good sense and friendship we have ever entertained the most scrupulous regard, we are under the necessity of deferring this interesting subject for a future number of the CLUB. In giving publicity to this note, it is far from our intention to injure the delicate feelings of our venerable friend; but were it withheld from the public, we could not escape the imputation of vanity for giving a description of our members. The note follows:

"TO OBADIAH LONGSTAFF, ESQ.

"Sir: Since the appearance of the 'Athenian Club,' my daughters have been continually teasing me to use every possible exertion to ascertain whether your members are married or single men; and, also, their ages, and such other particulars as you may deem interesting to our sex. And as you are the ostensible member of the Club, I thought it most prudent to address this note to you alone.

"Very truly, yours,

"MARIA ROSEBUSH."

"Wednesday—noon."

In reply to this interesting note, we will briefly state, that one of our members is a youth of a fascinating appearance; his disposition is mild, and his greatest felicity consists in pleasing the ladies; he takes a peculiar delight in participating in their agreeable conversation...but he is no *dandy*. Another is just in the meridian of life; his personal attractions are not equal to the one just described, but his dignified demeanor commands esteem and regard from the wise and virtuous. A third is a bachelor, of an easy disposition, and graceful deportment. A fourth is a widower, on the shady side of 40—but a warm friend of Hymen. The other members, (amounting to four,) are married men, consequently a description of them would be dry and uninteresting to the fair sex.

We trust this short, but circumstantial account of our members, will at least restore harmony in the family of our esteemed and never to be forgotten friend. And we also hope that the future numbers of the "Athenian Club" will be read with a greater degree of interest by Mrs. R. and her fair daughters, and by all others who may be placed in similar situations.

It may not be unimportant to remark, that our members generally are averse to indiscriminate "novel reading." We are aware that there are some well written novels, and some of which contain advice and admonition not unworthy of the attention of Theologians. But the greater number now afloat, we think, are well calculated to corrupt, rather than beautify and expand the faculties of our degenerate nature. We would, therefore, advise our fair readers to exercise a certain degree of caution in making selections of novels, and light reading generally.

It has been well remarked by an ingenious essayist, that "some writers consider their readers a species of dray-horses, upon whom they can impose the greatest burthens without offending against the commonwealth of letters." These remarks we think applicable to novel writers, whose productions are becoming as uninteresting as newspaper advertisements.

There are no greater wretches in the world than many of those whom the world esteems most happy.

General Jackson.

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The private character of General Jackson has been much abused and misrepresented.—It is from a desire to follow in the wake of popular and vulgar admiration, sometimes deceptive, sometimes fortuitous, and often in open violation of all justice, conferred on an individual, that we state the following facts and circumstances—they are derived from a source unquestionably authentic. Surely it is not to be said, in our day, that a man who has so often led the American armies to victory, is to be denied an act of common justice, because his brows are covered with laurels. A personal friend, whose commercial engagements rendered his attendance at Nashville necessary, proceeded on his journey with feelings and sentiments, decidedly hostile to the character of Gen. Jackson. It is unnecessary to inquire, from what source these impressions were taken: such, however, was the fact. On his arrival at Nashville, he was somewhat surprised, to find that the whole family where he resided, including himself, had received an invitation, from the General, to spend the day at his country residence, about ten miles from Nashville: the General's carriage was in waiting for the reception of the family. On their arrival, they were hospitably received by the General, in a house fitted up in a plain, republican style, destitute of all sort of ostentation or parade. The General entered into conversation on the common topics of the day, with that freedom and urbanity, so peculiarly well calculated to remove the embarrassments of a stranger guest: he was perfectly at home on every subject that was started, and the guest was both astonished and delighted at the freedom and openness of his manners. The conversation was at length interrupted by the arrival of two little boys in the room, who clambered up the General's knees, and threw their arms around his neck; they were dismissed to their infantile amusements with a slight paternal reproof, that they must not intrude upon his company. His guest found, on inquiry, that these boys were two little adopted orphans, whom the General had determined should inherit his property, after his decease, having no children of his own. An elderly clergyman arrived shortly afterwards, who received the same hospitable welcome, and private worship was performed, the general kneeling with the rest of his family. His guest found on inquiry that this reverend gentleman was principally maintained by the general's bounty, at whose table he was a frequent, and always a welcome visitant. The general rode with our informant over his grounds, explained to him the nature of his intended improvements, and introduced him to several religious families in Nashville, to whom he had distributed religious tracts, &c. much to the delight of his guest, who passed a very agreeable week at his residence. What we have thus far intruded ourselves into the private family of Gen. Jackson for, is this, he has been regarded only in the light of a successful warrior, as one qualified only to grapple with, and to prostrate danger in the tented field. Here we have been taught to stop our admiration. We presume that these softer shadings amongst the more brilliant traits in the character of a great man, will be acceptable to those who delight to contemplate the moral portrait in the various lights in which it may be presented. His bold and decided tone—his fearlessness in the execution of a public service—his stern and unbending determination, promptly and effectually as a public man, to discharge a public duty, have made impressions unfavorable to his private character, which it is evidently no more than an act of common justice to remove.

The public traits of Gen. Jackson are marked by too decided characteristics to pass unnoticed in a crowd. He was formed for dignity and high exploit, and he coerces respect even from those who are prone to censure his public measures. If he undertakes the vindication of his cause with a pen, he shews the same fearless promptness and energy that he formerly did with the sword. Strong in the confidence of his own talents, he speaks to command and to be obeyed. He hurried the mind impetuously along by his own impulse, and the reader participates in his fervor, he scarcely knows how. Surely it forms no uninteresting spectacle to behold the hero of New-Orleans, in a new light. He is now employing his leisure moments in the cultivation of his farm, to which he pays the same devoted energy and at-

tention, that he formerly did in repelling the assaults of our enemies. Whatever he does, he does thoroughly.

INDIAN SUMMER.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENTINEL. Since the first frost, about ten days since, we have had a continued series of clear and beautiful weather. This season is denominated the Indian Summer, and is thus finely described by Dr. Freeman, in one of his occasional Sermons :

"The south west is the pleasantest wind which blows in New-England. In the month of October, in particular, after the frosts which commonly take place at the end of September, it frequently produces two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent, and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors. If at this season a man of an affectionate heart and ardent imagination should visit the tombs of his friends, the south western breezes, as they breathe through the glowing trees, would seem to him almost to articulate. Though he might not be so wrapt in enthusiasm as to fancy that the spirits of his ancestors were whispering in his ear; yet he would at least imagine that he heard the still small voice of God. This charming season is called the Indian Summer; a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent god, Cantautowwit, or the south western god; the god who is superior to all other beings—who sends them every blessing they enjoy, and to whom the souls of their fathers go after their decease."

COMPETITION.

Perhaps there is nothing better calculated to promote the interests of Agriculture, than the establishment of Societies, in which prizes are held out to the individual member who shall reap the greatest product from a specified portion of land. It gives a stimulus to industry, calls into action the skill of the Farmer and leads to experiment and improvement in cultivation. We have been favoured with an extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Statesburg, in which we are gratified to observe the happy result of this competition. The Competitors for the prize, for the product of one acre of Indian Corn, have evinced the fact; as the harvest of many of them was from 80 to 85 bushels. The successful Competitor, Dr. ROBERT BROWNFIELD, had a produce of 87 bushels and 12 quarts from one acre of old high land.—[Charleston Courier.]

On the 25th of August, a meeting was held at Birmingham, in England, of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Traders of that town, the High Bailiff in the chair, to hear a report and a petition to parliament, on the public distress of the place. Nothing can exceed the picture of decline and misery which is drawn in the speeches made on the occasion. Among other resolutions passed unanimously, was the following: "That the trade of this town is reduced to a most deplorable state, the manufacturers not being able to supply their workmen with more than three or four days work per week, and one-fourth of the working classes being reduced to the necessity of supporting their existence by relief from the parish." When this condition of things is considered in connection with the cotemporary employment of Parliament in the trial of the Queen, and with the immense expense of that proceeding, accruing to foreigners, it cannot be a subject of surprise should the whole political and social system fall ere long into a frightful chaos.

[Nat. Gaz.]

SPAIN.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER. We have received the Government Gazettes of Madrid, from August 19 to August 25, bringing down the proceedings of the Cortes to the evening of the 24th. They are filled with accounts of a vast number of the different, strange, and absurd propositions made by the Deputies, and given over to the committees; a few definite decisions, and a few final edicts. The government seems to be chiefly in the hands of persons who, like Quintana, Quiroga, and Vargas-Ponce, feel themselves to be personal enemies to the King, and many of the discussions show a desire to punish the injustice of the administration from 1814 to 1820, and to give interest and importance to the transactions of the revolutionary period of 1808-1814. There are, however, no indications of immediate civil dissension, though insubordination seems to be fermenting very deeply in the minds of the leaders of the nation. Still, very little of a decisive character has been done. Perhaps the two most important events in the history of the Cortes, thus far, are—1. That, August 18, a decree was presented to the King, and favorably received by him, for the abolition of the Order of Jesuits in the Spanish domin-

Congress, and 2. That on the 15th of August, the Committee of legislation made a report in favor of the abolition of all entailments of real estates. These are certainly most important changes in the state of affairs in such a monarchy as the Spanish, and the legislature that begins so boldly will not be likely soon to hesitate.

Foreign Adverses.

FROM SPAIN—INTERESTING.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an observant and intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, in the correctness of whose information implicit reliance may be placed.

CADIZ, AUG. 26.

"I have never beheld greater inquietude and more painful apprehensions for the fate of a revolution than is exhibited by the people of this place. They have lost almost all confidence in the measures of the Cortes, who, they say, have yet done nothing; meantime the king and his ministers issue orders that create the strongest doubts of the integrity of their intentions. Riego has been ordered to move his army from Isla to another station, and other troops have been ordered to replace him. Twice he has refused to obey the order, and the people here implore him to persist in the resolution. The troops ordered in his stead are known to be commanded by officers inimical to the new system, and partisans of Freyre, Campana, and the other devils incarnate of the fatal 10th of March, who have yet suffered nothing for their hellish barbarity, and for which the people cry aloud to justice and to vengeance. Even the women of Cadiz swear they will defend the gates against the entrance of the troops destined to garrison it, and every day placards appear in all public places, instigating a corresponding feeling in all classes. Riego is surrounded when he appears in public, with the filial cry of 'Don't leave us, for God's sake.' His own feelings, and those of his compatriots and soldiers, are in unison with the people's; nor does he think patriotism forbids the course he has taken, though it would appear to be in hostility to the sovereignty of the government. But the assassins of the 10th of March yet live with impunity. Cadiz cries aloud for protection—the Cortes has yet fulfilled none of the engagements with the liberating army; the orders of the Minister of War have a most suspicious feature of the counter-revolutionary project, and the army of the Isla, conscious of their strength in the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful interregnum is thus created in the affairs of Spain; and who will yield, the government or Riego, is a question of difficult solution.

"In Malaga a similar feeling exists in consequence of an order for a change of the garrison there, and the people threaten to interpose to prevent its execution. In this dilemma, the Minister of War has resigned.

"Although the monopoly of tobacco is still declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place, and the authorities find it impossible to prevent it. It is one of the many melancholy proofs, every day visible in Spain since the adoption of the constitution, that the interpretation given to it by nine-tenths of the nation, is *perfect liberty*;—that is, the liberty of every man's doing as he pleases. Out of this anarchy, it is too much feared the horrors of a revolution are yet to come. Be assured, it is very far from being complete; and that Spain, at this moment, is as much in the enjoyment of the old system as the new. Such is the deplorable state of the parties in the country. But a little time must determine.

"The deputies for Venezuela have sailed; the others are here."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK OCT. 13.

Last evening our boat returned from the ship Cortes. Captain De Cost, arrived at the Quarantine ground, in 34 days passage from Liverpool. By this arrival we are furnished with London papers of Sunday the 10th, and Liverpool papers of the 11th September, inclusive.

The papers are filled with the testimony in relation to the Queen of England's trial, which had extended to the 21st day, being Saturday, Sept. 9th. On the 8th, Mr. Brougham stated that it was his wish to proceed forthwith with the defense of the Queen; and on the Lord Chancellor inquiring if the counsel meant, by proceeding forthwith, to open the case then, and to follow it up by producing evidence, or did they mean merely to open the case, and afterwards pray time to procure evidence.

Mr. Brougham said that there were two cases with respect to evidence, by either of which they might subsequently see cause to guide their defense. The first was, whether they would call any evidence whatever; the second, they might be able immediately to produce a part of their evidence, but yet they might require time to bring over other witnesses. He entreated the indulgence of the house after having been thrown by their decision into a situation of such perplexity, that he might be allowed to proceed with the defense, and not be asked any question as to his determination of bringing evidence or continuing the defense to its conclusion in that stage of the proceedings. Counsel were ordered to withdraw. A considerable debate then took place. Lord Erskine supported the application of Mr. Brougham, and recommended their lordships to yield to his request; and was followed on the same side by Earl Grey, Lord Lansdown, Lord Cathcart, and Lord Davy; and were opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Liverpool;

and on the motion of Lord Erskine to agree to the proposition of the learned counsel, the vote stood—contents, 49; non-contents, 170;...majority, 121.

Counsel being again called in, informed that the request of Mr. Brougham had been refused. Mr. Brougham begged to have until next day to consider of his final determination. The Lords then adjourned. On the next day, Sept. 9th, the Lord Chancellor stated to Mr. Brougham, that the house were desirous of knowing at what time it would be most convenient for him to go into the case of her majesty.

Mr. Brougham then proceeded as follows:

"My Lords: Her majesty's counsel being more willing to give the house a full and satisfactory answer to that question, thought it their duty to wait on her majesty last night, and, in concurrence with the opinion of my learned friend, Mr. Williams, who, in consequence of his own professional duty, has been obliged to leave town for York, we have come to a determination on the subject, which we trust will meet your lordships' convenience. The decision which your lordships came to yesterday, namely, not to allow any commentary, in this stage of the proceeding, on the evidence adduced in support of the bill, was communicated to her majesty. We then received her majesty's commands to inform your lordships, that we shall be able to proceed as speedily as possible to answer the case made out for the bill, and to tender evidence in defence of her majesty; but, as they will require a few days preparation, and as that task will devolve on one of her majesty's advisers, in a different branch of the profession, probably your lordships will grant a short delay for that purpose. Her majesty's anxiety to proceed in her defence continues not only unabated, but is rather more than increased by some of the proofs against her, and looking to that very natural, and I shall take leave to add, that praise-worthy feeling, my learned friend and myself are desirous that the delay should be as short as possible. I rather exceed than fall short of the wishes her majesty has been pleased to assign to our request, when I ask your lordships to allow us to about Monday fortnight for that purpose."

Lord Liverpool said that he could not suppose that any difference of opinion could arise in the house as to the nature of the application made by the learned counsel at the bar, because, in his judgment, the time for beginning her majesty's defense ought to be entirely left to the discretion of her majesty's counsel. No personal inconvenience to the members of the house, individually or collectively, ought to influence their lordships upon the question now proposed, and he trusted that it would be received with unanimity. Lord Darnley concurred with Lord Liverpool. Lord Grey considered that a much later day should be granted. A desultory debate of some length took place, when the Lord Chancellor put the following question: "Is it your lordships' pleasure that this house adjourn to Tuesday the 3d day of October next?" which was carried without a division, and their lordships adjourned to Tuesday the 3d of Oct. at 10 o'clock in the morning. Thus ends the first act of the Royal Farce.

Addresses continue to be sent to the Queen; among them was the White Chapel address, presented by the church wardens, attended by the parish officers, &c. The address of the females of Sheffield, with 10,000 signatures, by Lord Duncannon.

Several of the Queen's witnesses had arrived in town; among them are persons of the highest respectability in Italy. The London Observer states, that, among others who will be called in her majesty's defense, are Sir William Gell, the honorable K. Craven, captain Hownam, captain Flynn, Doct. Holland, Count Schiavini, Hieronymus Carlo, (a courier,) and several other of her majesty's domestics. These are all persons intimately acquainted with the domestic arrangements of her majesty during her travels, and will be enabled to account for what, at present, has the appearance of mystery. Independent of these witnesses, however, are a great number of others on their way to England, some of high rank, others in more humble situations in life. The testimony of the latter will throw some light on the character and motives of the witnesses who have been examined in support of the bill of pains and penalties.

A public meeting had been held at the Crown and Anchor in London, to regulate the subscription for presenting her majesty with a service of plate. Sir G. Noel in the chair. The names of gentlemen proposed for trustees were as follows: Sir G. Noel, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. Hon. D. Kennard, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman Thorp, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir J. Newport, Sir H. Parrall, Lord W. Fitzgerald, and several other distinguished characters. It was stated, at the meeting, that the Queen's plate had been lent to the *Editor of the Courier*, and, from the time it had been so lent, constant attacks had been made in that paper upon her majesty's conduct.

The following answer was returned by the Queen to an address from the inhabitants of White Chapel. It breathes rebellion and civil war in every line:

"I am happy to find that my many sufferings, and my accumulated wrongs, have so powerfully interested the sympathies of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, White Chapel. The *conspiracy* which I am combating, though nominally directed against myself, is in fact a conspiracy against British liberty. No measure since the revolution has portended such disastrous consequences as the present bill of pains and penalties: while it threatens freedom, under all its diversified aspects, and with all its general rights, and all its particular securities, at the same time darkens the perspective of the future with a lowering appearance of civil war. It exhibits a cloud on the edge of the political horizon, that may burst in misery on every family in the country."

* This bill of pains and penalties may thus be the for-

mer of use to every man's health; it may embitter the days of thousands and tens of thousands, both rich and poor, and produce irreparable regrets.

"After the noble stand which so many of the most estimable among the Peers have made against this pestiferous bill, and the total want of any evidence to justify its enactment, it cannot be expected that it will pass; but, if it should pass, we must never lose sight of the probability that his majesty may marry again: the issue of that marriage would, in all likelihood, cause a contested succession. The part of the nation which will not allow the bill of pains and penalties to be a constitutional act, may not readily submit to the offspring of a marriage which will never generally be deemed legitimate.

"If my marriage be annulled, it must be annulled in defiance of all law. The Queen, therefore, who succeeded me, would only be nominally Queen; for no lawful right can be conveyed by an illegal act; and, in the opinion of the great majority of the nation, nothing can stamp this bill of pains and penalties with any legal characteristic. It will never be regarded as any thing more than an act of pure tyranny, and as such it will excite the hatred of the present age, and experience the execration of posterity."

There are 77,000 Austrians on their march towards Italy, and many more regiments are ordered to be in readiness.

The Sicilians have 60,000 men armed, under the orders of the Junta of Palermo: Messina, Augusta, and Trepina, are all the towns which have declared for Naples. Cantanissetta has been burnt for not taking part with the patriots, who were within 40 miles of Messina, which must surrender.

Harvest appears well in England.

Letters had been received at Augsburg, stating that a great victory had been gained by the troops of Ali Pacha over the army of the Porte, the commander of which was killed.

Accounts from Berlin state, that 20,000 Prussian troops were ordered to march for Italy.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 23.

The British ship Mars arrived at this port yesterday morning, in the remarkable short passage of 22 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 20th ult. Capt. Mitchell has politely favored the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a file of London papers to the 26th of last month. He brought no letter bag. Some few letters, however, are received. The following is an extract from one of the 28th September:

"There is no improvement in the cotton market. The advertisement of 6400 bags for public sale, so soon after the large sale of the 15th, gives great offence to the trade, and the prices in the mean time are rather uncertain. Upland, 10 to 12d; N. Orleans, 10 to 14d; Sea Island, 17½ to 2s. 3d. Flour is dull at 24 a 24s 6d per barrel. Rice dull at 16 to 20s. per cwt. In ashes, tobacco, or naval stores, nothing doing."

The private sales of the week preceding the 18th, comprised 1050 bags Upland, at 11 to 12 1/4d, and 210 Orleans, at 12 1/2 to 12 5/8d.

The papers contain no intelligence of great importance. The popularity of the Queen appears to be undiminished, and addresses continue to be presented to her from all parts of the kingdom.

We do not find that there are any later advices from Portugal than have been received here via St. Ubes.

Some disturbances had taken place at Copenhagen, but all was quiet on the 9th.

On the 12th Sept. the captains, mates, and seamen, of the British merchant vessels at London, went in a body with an address to the Queen: the procession amounted to about 5000. The first flag was inscribed "Heaven protect the innocent." The second, "God save the Queen," and the third, "Non Mi Ricordi."

From the intelligence of the last whaling ships arrived in England, some of which had proceeded above lat. 80°, an opinion prevails that the discovery ships have found a passage into the Pacific!

A distinct view of the great eclipse of the Sun on the 7th was obtained at a place near Edinburgh for a few minutes, through some flying clouds, but was not visible in the city; and the astronomers who were prepared to observe were disappointed.

LONDON, SEP. 23.

An account from Rome mentions an attempt that was made on the night of the 4th, at Civita Vecchia, by a desperate body of malefactors, to seize upon the city, and establish a republic. They amounted to 1600. Their project, however, was discovered and frustrated.

By a Flanders mail, we learn that the Portuguese minister at the Netherlands has addressed a circular to the Portuguese Consuls in that Kingdom, stating that, in consequence of the recent events in Portugal, they must cease delivering and countersigning passports for that kingdom.

PARIS, SEP. 21.—The committee of the court of Peers continue without ceasing, the examination of the prisoners. Among them is M. Lecombe, of the Life Guards.

The Neapolitan General Pepe has addressed circular letters to all the generals commanding divisions in Naples, directing them to proceed without delay to a levy of men for augmenting the army.

Several Couriers, French, English, Austrian, and Italian, have passed through Calais within a few days, some for London, and some for Paris. Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Wm. Curtis, have passed through for the Netherlands.

The House of Commons met on the 18th September, and adjourned to the 17th of October, by which day Lord Castlereagh calculates the House would be able to find its way, and to determine from the proceedings of the other house, to what farther period it might be expedient to adjourn. If the bill of pains and penalties should come down from the other house, it would be obviously desirable that that house should be called over, with a view to render the attendance as full as possible, and, therefore, he thought it proper to

mention his intention to propose that the House should be called over early in November. This he stated now, in order that members might be in readiness to attend within the period of three weeks after the day to which his present motion referred. In the course of the debate upon it, Lord Castlereagh denied that her Majesty's witnesses met with any obstructions that were not common to both sides. How are we to reconcile this assertion with the evidence of the witnesses against the Queen, stating that they apprehended force on the part of their government, to compel them to come to England? An account of the expense of the proceedings, and of the sums issued for her Majesty's defence, was ordered to be laid before the house.

Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, stated, that Ministers were yet in possession of no authentic information as to the recent proceedings in Portugal, and were therefore unable to deliver any opinion upon the subject. This answer has dissipated one of the rumors assigned for the depression of the funds.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 8.

Major Graener, who embarked last year, to open a new commercial communication between Chili and India, through the Pacific ocean, discovered on the voyage a group of islands not hitherto noticed. The largest he named Oscar's Island.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Extract of a letter from Salem, to a gentleman in Boston.

"SALEM, OCT. 13.

"It gives me pleasure to comply with the request conveyed in your letter of yesterday, and I hope the information may be gratifying to—, whom I remember with pleasure. My friend left Pernambuco Aug. 24. About eight or nine days previous to his sailing, it was whispered that a revolution had broken out in a province to the southward, near Minas. The governor, who is very despotic, tried hard to repress the report. A body of about 200 troops were marched southward, with orders to unite with other bodies during their progress towards the revolted province. The troops at Paraiba were also directed to proceed to the same destination.

"My friend represents the people as in a state of great discontent, and ripe for a revolution, and gives it as his own and the opinion generally of those with whom he communicated, that a revolution must ensue. A fleet of 10 sail, under convoy of a 20 gun ship, which he says is called the Sam Gualter, sailed for Lisbon, on the 15th August. When under way, the governor sent orders to the commodore, that, in case he should find a revolution had taken place in Portugal, to proceed to England with the fleet. The governor had issued an order forbidding, under severe penalties, the circulation of a report, that Marshal Beresford had taken in his ship the king's treasure to England. Great jealousies exist between the native Brazilian troops and those from Portugal, and hence the revolutionists thought the troops could not be brought to act."

[Dem. Press.]

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1820.

The month of October, in the northern States, is a busy and interesting month, more so than any other in the year. In that month are celebrated the anniversaries of the numerous Agricultural Societies which exist in that section of the Union, and which scatter knowledge and improvement in every direction. The accounts which we have received, through the papers, of the various celebrations during the last month, are of a very interesting nature, and disclose facts worthy of remembrance, and evidence a spirit worthy of imitation. We shall endeavor, in our next, to lay before our readers accounts of several of these agricultural festivals: We shall place before them *facts*, and leave it to their own good sense to draw practical and useful conclusions.

It is now but little more than ten years, since the first Agricultural Society, (i. e. a Society organized in the manner they now are,) was established in the United States. That society was formed in Massachusetts, and in a part of the state naturally fertile, but which had, from having yearly draughts made on its strength for nearly a century, with very little care being bestowed to replenish it,—became nearly exhausted. The farmers, at the time this society was organized, had concluded their lands would not produce *wheat*, and with comparatively few exceptions, had ceased to cultivate it. The greater part of the wheat used in the country, was purchased, ready manufactured, from the farmers of New-York, whose *new* lands produced it in abundance. The country, abundantly able to furnish more than enough for its own consumption, from mistaken notions, and through the influence of prejudice, was annually impolitely enriching its neighbors, and foolishly impoverishing itself. But the establishment of this society was the commencement of an entire new order of things. The old landmarks of prejudice were broken down. Farmers were taught the folly of persisting in any measure, of adhering to any system of husbandry, merely because their fathers and grand-fathers had done so before them. They were taught to think and reason for themselves; to retain what was valuable, and to expel what was useless, and worse than useless, pernicious, in the old systems. They were excited by competition, to make improvements: Premiums were offered as a stimulus to exertion: Experiments produced experiments, and experiments wonderful results. They soon found that their lands would not only

produce wheat, but likewise in great abundance, and of excellent quality. And this same county, which, ten years ago, did not raise more than one fifth of what it consumed, now raises more than it wants for its own consumption. Improvement has been equally rapid, and equally great, in every other department of husbandry. Their breeds of cattle, of sheep, and of hogs, have been greatly ameliorated. And it may also be said, that the ladies have not only improved in loveliness, but increased in usefulness and real estimation. They are now more industrious; more simple and republican in their manners; more polished in their minds. They "excited a spirit of enterprise and exemplary industry, and rose above the prejudices which idleness and fancied distinction attach to useful employment." For the cause of all these effects, we must look to the Agricultural Society. This is only a very imperfect sketch of the good which has been effected by one of these institutions: the aggregate of all would be truly astonishing, and almost incredible.

Our only object in the above, is to excite a spirit of improvement among our own farmers. The same means will produce the same results here. Let an association of the kind above mentioned, be organized in this country: Let every farmer be public spirited enough to join it, and become an active member: Let funds be raised to be laid out in premiums, to be awarded every fall, in a public manner, to persons who shall deserve them by their experiments and improvements in the delightful and necessary arts of husbandry: Let this be done, and we venture to predict, that ten years hence scarcely an old field will be seen in the county; and that lands which now produce five, will then produce fifteen bushels to the acre; and such as now yield nothing, will then afford abundant crops.

Large Potatoe.—A potatoe was showed us last week, raised in the garden of Daniel Clary, Esq. of this village, which measured three feet four inches in length, and one foot in circumference. The papers from various parts of the Union, for several weeks, have teemed with accounts of the uncommon productions of nature the past season, such as mammoth apples, squashes, pumpkins, &c. and we now have the pleasure of adding a *mammoth potatoe* to the list of wonders.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A second number of the "Review of the 'Athenian Club'" is requested, before we come to a decision.

A NEW COLLEGE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The subject of instituting a public chartered seat of learning in the Western part of the state of North-Carolina, has been noticed by different public papers. The merits of the measure have been differently spoken of. While some publications, emanating, (at least ostensibly,) from distant places, speak with hesitation on the subject, the cause has been nobly pleaded by others more immediately within the sphere of operation, and where the necessity and importance of the measure can more easily be ascertained. What degree of interest and zeal the measure ought to excite in the public mind, will be developed in the answer to the two following questions:

1st. Is the measure necessary?

2d. Is it one that can be effected?

First: Is the measure necessary? From various considerations, it would appear that an affirmative answer must be here given. 1st. The example of our sister states forms a strong presumptive argument that the measure is necessary. Has any other state in the Union, possessing the population of North-Carolina, entertained the opinion that one public seat of learning was sufficient? Has Massachusetts deemed one sufficient? Has Vermont? Has New-York? Has Pennsylvania? Has Virginia? &c. &c. We are attentive to the policy of our sister states in other respects, and disposed to learn from example.—Why attentive in every other respect, but turn a deaf ear to the particular now in hand? I repeat it, that the uniform example of other states constitutes an argument violently presumptive in favor of the measure here advocated. 2d. The convenience of the Western section of the state requires the institution of another public seat of learning. From the western limits of North-Carolina to Chapel-Hill, is not less than 300 miles. At so distant a place, it is both inconvenient and expensive to locate at first, and to keep up that parental intercourse which is necessary during a college residence. 3d. The preservation of our resources at home, our local situation, and the circumstances of our country, make it necessary that expenditure of money at distant places be, as much as possible, avoided. Under present circumstances, this object is not sufficiently accomplished. Notwithstanding the University of North-Carolina, located at Chapel-Hill, not a few of our youth go into neighboring states, or distant places, to finish their education. 4th. The accommodation of that part of society to which heavy expenses are not convenient. This provision embodies a large, and, in every respect, an important share of the population of this western section of country. Large fortunes are rare. It is the happiness of our country, that property is well divided.

From a variety of considerations, it would appear that education can be prosecuted with comparative economy in the western part of North-Carolina. The soil is fertile; provisions abundant, and the customs and manners of society comparatively plain. Matters of fact support the allegation here made. Education, in every form in our power, has actually been prosecuted here, and is now prosecuted, on more economical terms than in the most of other places. On this subject I would inquire, have the late regulations of some of our public seats of learning no unfriendly bearing on that numerous portion of society whose interest is now under consideration? I refer to the long college residence that is now

required, in order to graduate. The plan appears to be, that the student shall reside four years. I ask, what must the effect of this plan be? Beyond a doubt, 1st, The degradation of Academies. For if they are to be circumscribed in their operations within the very narrow limits that are set them; if they are permitted to preside over the mere first principles of education only, every man of weight and character will shake his hands clear of them, and retire from the scene where his entertainment, profit and improvement, would be essentially gone; and his opportunity of utility to the public completely circumscribed. Is not this an event to be deprecated? Have well regulated Academies no important bearing upon the literary interest of our country? 2d. This plan must exclude the less opulent part of society from the field of science, and throw a monopoly of learning into the hands of the rich. College expenses are heavy; and for so long a period of time cannot be borne by those who are not wealthy. I ask, is there nothing to be deprecated in this state of things? Is there nothing aristocratic? Is there nothing menacing, both with respect to the interest of church and state? Let none suppose that the writer is an advocate for a smattering in education. No: if a College arise in the West, we wish and design it to be inferior to none in point of solid learning and science. This, the writer insists upon it, can be accomplished without the long college residence hitherto noticed.

From the first institution of Princeton College, and until within a few years, after a respectable acquaintance with the dead languages, and a good knowledge of geography, the student that was attentive to business was sure to graduate in two years. Was this an insufficient course? Let the merits of the men that were introduced into the literary world under this course answer the question. Are not these the luminaries that have shone in the church, in the medical department, and at the bar? Are not these the men that have figured in our legislative councils, and thundered in the field of battle? Thus it appears that the long college residence, and the consequent heavy expenditures now by some of our public seats of learning imposed on the student, are artificial rather than necessary. If it be said that the field of science is extending, the measure, therefore, that is here complained of, is necessary; I answer, let well regulated Academies have their full weight in a course of education. Here expenses are comparatively light. Thus the same point can be obtained, and learning not be put out of the power of the less wealthy part of society.

5th. The interest of religion and morality would seem to require the measure. If all the youth of our own state that are pursuing a literary course, together with a considerable number from neighboring states, are to be collected together at Chapel-Hill, it will be difficult to preserve that order, that morality and virtue which are vitally important for the honor and interest of an institution; and for the honor, interest, and usefulness in life of those who emanate from it. In any department of life, in proportion as the number is great which is collected together, in the same proportion is it difficult to support order, and preserve the interest of morality and virtue. Hence the rigid discipline that must be kept up in armies. And hence the vigilance and discipline that has been kept up, and must be kept up, in the cumbrous and massy European universities. The number ought to be respectable, so as to awaken a spirit of due competition, &c. But there is a boundary that it ought not to pass.

In pleading the cause of religion and morality, the church will duly appreciate the weight of the argument. She laments the paucity of competent Ministers of the Gospel, and mourns over her silent Sabbaths. Her eyes are upon the fountains of science, and she devoutly supplicates that they may be preserved pure. But ought the church only to be solicitous that virtue and science be combined in our seats of learning? Has the state no interest in such an issue? To affirm this would be rash, and in opposition to the dictates of common sense, and the results of experience in every age of the world. Ancient legislators accorded with the sentiment of the poet,

"Tis fixed by fate, irreversibly fixed,

Virtue and vice are empires' life and death.

If this is true with respect to other governments, it is certainly eminently true with respect to a republican government. A government occupying a fair portion of Europe, a few years ago, made the bold experiment of exterminating religion. She changed the Sabbath day, prostrated the temples of worship, and wrote over the burying-grounds, "This is the place of eternal sleep." The event was awfully admonitory. The ruins were terrible; and with a voice like thunder, teach the nations of the earth to stand far from that forbidden ground.

Coincident with the doctrine here advocated, is the farewell address of our immortal Washington, to the people of the United States when he retired from the Presidential chair. He called upon them, in order to maintain the interest of their country, to be careful to support the interest of religion and morality. "Cautiously, (says he,) admit the idea, that the latter can be maintained without the former." He adds—"A

volume would not be sufficient to trace the connexion of religion and morality with civil society." The same thing is necessary to complete the standing and character of the student. Will any hesitate to admit that morality is essential to a finished character? Great talents and learning, rising in conflict with moral excellency, never can be a blessing to society, but must be an object to be deprecated. And is morality firmly based on any other bottom but that of religion? Thus the interest of both civil and religious society, and the completion of the character and

standing of the student, combine to enhance the importance of the argument now under consideration. This argument must stand in full force, except it can be made to appear that the interests of religion and morality are already suitably consulted and supported in our Southern seats of learning. Whether this is the case or not, let two things determine: 1st. The paucity of Ministers of the Gospel that emanate from them; 2d. The testimony of those that have had an opportunity of inspecting the state of religion and morals among those that compose them.

The second point developing the merits of the zeal and operations in the West, to institute a new College, is, 2d. Is it an object that can be effected? To accomplish the object, two things are necessary; 1st. A charter from the Legislature of the State. This, I take it for granted, can and will be obtained. 2d. Funds to meet the expenses of the undertaking. Upon this ground, is there any evidence that we ought to despair? In point of funds, what evidence have we that the General Assembly will not hold out the hand of generous co-operation? What operation would more immortalize the names of the ensuing Legislature, than to arise in their majesty, and found a seat of learning that would promise fair to be a blessing, not only to the present generation, but to generations yet unborn? In the history of every country, the founding of a respectable seat of learning forms an important era. The legislature has the power; and we have yet to learn, that they have not the will to patronize the cause of learning. But should we not be so fortunate as to obtain public aid, does it hence follow that this great project must fail? Other seats of learning, of great importance, viz. Princeton, &c. have been founded and long supported by private munificence. And has that liberality that once poured blessings on society, now taken its flight? We are not prepared to believe it. There is much wealth in that section of country concerned; and we have yet to be convinced, that there will not be a disposition to disburse it upon so interesting a call. In this state of mind we are supported by the liberal overtures of a variety of individuals. A number have said, if the plan goes into operation, they will give one thousand dollars towards it. Many can be found that would contribute that sum; and, probably, be as well without it as with it. The unanimity of the public is great, the zeal remarkable; it may therefore be fairly calculated upon, that liberal munificence will be pretty general.

The matter, then, stands thus: The necessity of another public seat of learning is supported by the examples of our sister states—by convenience—by the preservation of our resources at home—by the accommodation of the less wealthy part of society—and by the interests of religion and morality.

That it is an object that can be effected, appears from the consideration, that the Legislature will not refuse a charter, and with it will probably grant some assistance in point of funds. But should we receive no public aid, as to funds, the wealth of that section of country concerned is respectable, and their liberality with respect to so great and important an object, we hope, may be relied upon. Let it be understood, that from the first movement on this subject, we have conferred with many leading characters in the upper parts of South-Carolina, who feel interested in the object, and pledge every suitable co-operation in order to its accomplishment.

To advocate this great project before the General Assembly, must devolve upon the representatives from this western section of the state. We hope that none will be insensible to its importance; but that, with all possible zeal, they will support a cause so important to society in general, and particularly to that section of country to which they belong.

A Frenchman in New-Orleans has advertised to cure by means of music, the ladies who may be sick.

DIED,

At the Bay of St. Louis, near New-Orleans, on the 11th Sept. Mrs. RIPLEY, wife of Gen. Ripley.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANTIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	10	7
Beef, mess	4	5	
fresh	25	28	
Beeswax	gal.	2 25	3
Brandy, Cog.		70	65
Peach	lb.	60	50
Apple	bush.	30	34
Butter	100 lb.	45	50
Coffee	bush.	100	120
Corn	bbl.	3 50	3 25
Cotton, Upland	lb.	8	19
Flour, superfine	bush.	1 10	1 20
fine	lb.	6	50
Flax seed	bush.	1 20	1 25
Gin, Holland	gal.	60	70
Northern	lb.	8	10
Hog's lard	100 lb.	6	6 50
Iron, Swedish	lb.	5	6
English	do. 3d do.	90	1 20
Lead	lb.	50	60
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	30	40
Pork	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.	lb.	90	1
New-England	do.	50	60
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turk's Island	bush.	1	90
Liverpool ground	lb.	15	
Steel, German	bush.	1 20	
blistered	lb.	1 40	
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	1 75	2
Loaf	lb.	1 50	1 75
Tea, Young Hyson	lb.	1 12	1 25
Hyson	lb.	1 20	1 40
Imperial	lb.	1 75	2
Gunpowder	lb.	1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	5
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow	bush.	12	15
Wheat	gal.	60	60
Whiskey	gal.	55	60

Salisbury Academies.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils will commence on Monday, the 4th, and close on Thursday, the 7th of December next. Parents and guardians are respectfully requested to attend.

The exercises will recommence on the first Monday of January next.

In the female department are taught reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, geography, the use of the globe, belles lettres, history, drawing, painting, music, and needle-work.

In the male department are taught the usual branches of literature.

[22f] THO. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Lost,

YESTERDAY, in the main street of Salisbury, between Mr. Young's store and my house, or on my own lots, a red morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing one note of hand on M'Crump, Esq. given the week of our Superior Court, payable ten days after date, amount, \$38.50; one of the same date, given by John Brandon, of \$13.50; and one of \$32.70, given by Hugh Torrence, Statesville, dated October 31, and payable one day after date. Also, one bank note of \$5, on the Newbern bank, with a number of judgments, and other papers. The above notes of hand are all payable to myself.

All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes, as their payment has been stopped. Whoever will return the pocket-book, with its contents, to the subscriber, shall receive a liberal reward.

BENJAMIN P. PEARSON.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1820. 2w22

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 20th inst. for cash, four hundred and forty-four acres of land, on the Yadkin river, known by the name of John Long's ferry, (including said ferry, and all improvements thereon; levied on to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jacob Smith and George Smith, executors, John Butler and others, against said Long.

JOHN BEARD, Sheriff.

November 6, 1820. 2w22

Notice.

THE person who took from my house, probably by mistake, on or about the 3d inst. one new pair of black cloth pantaloons, and one pair of brown stockings, do. partly worn, will oblige the subscriber by returning them soon.

THOMAS HOLTON.

November 6, 1820.

N. B. An immediate attention to the above may save the person who has them in his possession some trouble.

Notice.

THERE will be a Bill presented to the next General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, for a division of Rowan County.

THOS. HAMPTON.

October 13, 1820.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the night of the 20th instant, a BAY HORSE, 143 hands high, small star in the forehead, swabby mane, one of his hind legs white—racks at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and throws his feet an unusual distance apart. A suitable reward will be given by the subscriber, living near Charlotte, for the delivery of the horse, or information where he may be found.

4w21 Oct. 31.

WILLIAM J. POLK.

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY:

The Muse ! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.



TO MELANCHOLY.

There is a charm no joys bestow,
Nor rank nor wealth impart ;
'Tis when the tear is stealing slow,
And softly sighs the heart.
Oft have I watched the evening sky,
When rose the silver bow ;
My bosom heaved, I knew not why,
And tears began to flow !
O then I thought that mirth was folly—
Thine was the charm, sweet Melancholy.
Ye hearts of stone, who think no bliss
Can glisten in a tear—
Who think the love that sighs a kiss,
Inispid and severe—
Ah, ne'er was turned on you, ye cold !
The dewed and tender eye ;
The warmest love that e'er was told,
Was breathed upon a sigh.
Mirth is deceit, and laughter folly—
Bliss wafts the sigh of Melancholy.

VIRTUOUS FRIENDSHIP.

In nature's fairest forms, is aught so fair
As virtuous friendship?—as the candid blush
Of him, who strives with fortune to be just ?
The graceful tear that streams for others woes ?
Or the mild majesty of private life,
Where peace with ever-blooming olive crowns
The gate ; when Honor's liberal hands effuse
Unenvied treasures, and the snowy wings
Of innocence and love protect the scene.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors : Looking around me for the purpose of selecting a dish to tempt the palate of my guest, I am apt, if there be not much difference in choice, to seize on the nearest, merely because it is the first that presents itself to my observation.

For a like reason, I transmit you an imperfect sketch of my next door neighbor, Master Andrew M'Croule. There is no necessity of beseeching his pardon for this unauthorized liberty; for were this notice of him an honor, Andy would not care a copper for the credit unaccompanied with the "one thing needful;" and did it carry with it an injury, he could bear it with philosophic fortitude, provided it made no swindling attempt on his purse. I would, however, suppose there will be no inclination in his grateful heart to speak its thanks, should it savour of the first, nor in his angered spirit to spring to arms, should it lean too much to the last; as much from the consideration that the exertion would cost him (what, next to money, he husbands best) time, as from the probability that this communication may never meet his eye. The latter conjecture amounts nearly to certainty. There is this only chance against it, that some meddling busy-body may deem it an act of kindness to his *dear friend* to communicate the contents of this to his ears, that he may be on his guard against the machinations of a malicious enemy. Even should it so happen, 'tis ten to one he may not be roused to the labor of reading a piece that far exceeds the bounds of a tax-receipt or bond, the only thing of a literary kind he has perused for a number of years.

Andy, to use a common expression, is very well off in the world. Being in the possession of a handsome fortune, and that the fruit of his own industry, his feelings towards it resemble much the fond solicitude of a parent for a favorite child—present, 'tis the apple of his eye; absent, the polar-star of his affections. And while he lives but to cherish and flatter it, his only regret in death would be that it could not accompany him to another world. He presents, in himself, one among the few evidences of a disinterested love I have ever witnessed. Money is the god of his idolatry—and he adores it with the devotion of an enthusiast; not for his sake, seeing it furnishes him with no conveniences or gratifications, but purely for its own. To part with a cent without a more than equivalent, is like tearing his very heart-strings. The payment of his yearly taxes, light as they are, draws from him a bitter philippic against government. Had the late war continued a few years longer, Andy, in all probability, would have been confined in a mad-house, so powerfully did the draught on his purse operate on his feelings. "We will be a ruined! a ruined! neighbor, by this cursed war," he exclaimed, roaming from house to house like a troubled spirit. "We might as well cut our weasands at once, as stand by finger in mouth, and see our substance, the breath of our nostrils, the marrow of our

bones, the sinews of our strength, crumble away like a cheese before these rat-collectors." Previous to this period I never knew Andy to take a stand with either party.—Hence forward he became, in his way, a firm upholder to the opposition. Many a politician in those days, I ween, had no better instigator in choice of sides.

An opinion has prevailed with a goodly number of his acquaintances, that Andy never reflects on any subject. This, I am well assured, is unfounded, and doubtless has taken its rise from the envy of some who, unlike him, are more in the habit of handling the rule of subtraction than that of addition.

It is an opinion of certain wise men, that the material difference between the rational and brute creation, is the power of combining ideas, and drawing conclusions from them. Some sage wight, happening to light on this passage in an author, has thence given my neighbor a kind of half-way rank between man and the lower creation—not denying he possesses the form and generic qualities of the former, but asserting he has no more right to claim the faculty of cogitating than the mule that stands in his stable: For this reason, (though others assign one more obvious, viz. a certain stiff-neckedness and perversity of disposition,) he has obtained the nick-name of Muley M'Croule, by which cognomen he is as often called as any other. This malicious report I will venture to pronounce a most scandalous falsehood. It is true, Andy never ventures an opinion on politics, unless branding the excisemen with the name of "white-livered millers," indicates something of the kind. Nay, so little has his head run on parties, (and it would have been for the credit of many of my countrymen had they been as little troublesome as Andy on this point,) that I once asked him who was President of the United States? "President!" answered he, and after a pause of some minutes, "why, Johnny M'Gruder, to be sure;" a man who pretended to more knowledge in government matters than any other in our little world, and of whom I shall speak more anon. Certainly a man's mind is not to be judged by his capability for able or eternal prattling on politics. Were this the criterion by which to measure talent, then would the United States abound with great men, mangle the British Reviews, and John M'Gruder, 'spite of common sense, be more worthy the presidential chair than James Monroe. The fact is, Andy never attempted the discussion of this or any other topic, except money-making, with which alone he felt himself fully acquainted. On this last, I would defy any one to speak more sensibly. This is a bold assertion, among a people upbraided by foreigners with the prostitution of time, talent, and principle, in the pursuit of wealth, and who, at the same time, give them credit for unqualified acuteness and ability in the conception and completion of their schemes.—Nevertheless, I will strenuously uphold my opinion. Andy's mind was originally strong, and though perverted in its bent, still evidences, in the success of his speculations, a shrewdness few are willing to allow him, except those who are practically convinced. His soul has been wholly wrapt with the desire of accumulating. To that its powers have been directed exclusively; and now, after a lapse of years, witnessing his prospering and unceasing industry. On subjects connected with his favorite pursuit, he thinks more clearly, and sees farther into the probabilities of the future, than thousands of our weather-wise speculators.

In order to give some more insight into Andy's character, I will introduce him on the stage *in propria persona*, that they who doubt my words may hear them in some measure corroborated by his own; when the curtain shall be dropped on him for the present, with the just reservation, on my part, of raising it without the ceremony of a formal prologue, in future.

I was not long since called to close converse with Master M'Croule, on, as his preparatory observations declared, a very momentous subject. One could scarce imagine my surprise, when I discovered that to be his determination to take unto himself a wife. Recovering from my astonishment, I inquired of him why he had determined on this so late in life? His answer was nearly in these words—"Why, sir, when I was young, I was a wild, dissipated dog, that would only have teased a woman out of her life, had she been buckled to my shoulders. No female that would have joined her stock to mine, but must soon have found herself a bankrupt in happiness. Besides, I loved to trade on my own bottom. Clogs at my heels I could not bear. I thought it shameful to live in a land of freedom, yet feel a mistress, (my wife might have been such,) tugging at my nose from morning till night. So, sir, I roved a gentleman at large. Master of my own time and actions, I went whither and when I pleased; gaming and drinking with the men, and

intriguing with the women, until at length I gained the envied title of a *high fellow*. This could not last long with the wealth of a Jew, much less with the small patrimony left me. So when I had numbered about thirty years of age, having completely jumped through the girth, a pack of pug-nosed puppies, sometimes called officers of justice, began to bark at me in the highways, and at the corners of the streets, and snapped at my heels wherever they could set their eyes on me. Thought I to myself, 'Andy M'Croule, this will never do: To live derided by thy former cronies, and in continual apprehension of thy creditors! Be wise, man—lay thy hand to the wheel; who knows what wonders industrious perseverance may work for thee?' I changed my life; turned over a new leaf, and soon found my persecutors had held my nose long enough to the grindstone of trouble to whet my wits. He is but a soft hand who will not, when he finds no one else will do him the favor, take care of himself. Since then I have drudged like a dray-horse—fetched and carried for one when I could make a penny by it, and in return made another fetch and carry for me, and made a penny still. Thus I toiled and scuffled, till, in spite of the crowding climbers, I am at the top of the wheel—a prize not to be grinded at. So far I have been too busy to think of a wife. I now begin to feel the want of one. My house should be kept in decent order; my clothes mended, and many a thing carefully stowed away, which is now carelessly lost. All this, and much more, a wife could do to my satisfaction. And have one I will."

From his concluding, I found Andy had determined on the matter; and therefore I spent no time in attempting to dissuade him from the step, but giving him some counsel as to his choice, we parted and went our ways, I to my dwelling, and he to his cotton-field.

Wishing him a hearty bed-fellow, a little Shunamite to rest in his bosom to warm and cherish him, I will, for a while, take my leave of Master Andrew M'Croule. MEDLEY.

General Washington.

The following elegant panegyric on the character of General WASHINGTON, is extracted from the London Courier.

General WASHINGTON was in his 68th year. The height of his person was about five feet eleven; his chest full; and his limbs, though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head was small, in which respect he resembled the make of a great number of his countrymen.—His eyes were of a light grey color; and, in proportion to the length of his face, his nose was long. Mr. Stuart, the eminent portrait painter, used to say, there were features in his face, totally different from what he had ever observed in that of any other human being; the sockets for the eyes, for instance, were larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of the nose broader. All his features, he observed, were indicative of the strongest passions; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great self-command, have always made him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. He always spoke with great diffidence, and sometimes hesitated for a word; but it was always to find one, particularly adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expressive. At levee, his discourse with strangers turned principally upon the subject of America; and if they had been through any remarkable places, his conversation was free and particularly interesting, for he was intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He was much more open and free in his behavior at levee than in private, and in company with ladies still more so than solely with men.

Few persons ever found themselves for the first time in the presence of Gen. WASHINGTON, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor did those emotions subside on a closer acquaintance—on the contrary, his person and deportment were such as rather tended to augment them. The hard service he had seen, the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave a kind of austerity to his countenance, and a reserve to his manners: yet he was the kindest husband, the most humane master, the steadiest friend.

The whole range of history does not present to our view a character upon which we can dwell with such entire and unmixed admiration. The long life of Gen. WASHINGTON, is not stained with a single blot. He was indeed a man of such rare endowments, and such fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was equally exempted from the charge of vice or weakness. Whatever he said or did, or wrote, was stamped with a striking and peculiar propriety. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonised, that the result was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the dispositions of his heart, were admirably suited to each other. It was the union of the

most consummate prudence with the most perfect moderation. His views, though large and liberal, were never extravagant; his virtues, though comprehensive and beneficial, were discriminating, judicious and practical.

Yet his character, though regular and uniform, possessed none of the littleness which may sometimes belong to this description of men. It formed a majestic pile, the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and symmetry.—There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildness and surprise by eccentricity. It was of a higher species of moral beauty. It contained every thing great and elevated, but had no false and tinsel ornament. It was not the model carved by fashion and circumstance; its excellence was adapted to the true and just moral taste, incapable of change from the varying accidents of manners, of opinion and times; Gen. WASHINGTON is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages!

Placed in circumstances of the most difficulty at the commencement of the American contest, he accepted that situation which was pre-eminent in danger and responsibility. His perseverance overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated every opposition; his genius supplied every resource; his enlarged view could plan, revise, and improve every branch of civil and military operation. He had the superior courage which can act or forbear to act, as true policy dictates, careless of the reproach of ignorance, either in power or out of power. He new how to conquer by waiting, in spite of obloquy, for the moment of victory; and merited true praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous moments of the contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of the cause which he supported.

His conduct was, on all occasions, guided by the most pure disinterestedness. Far superior to low and grovelling motives, he seemed even to be uninfluenced by that ambition, which has justly been called the instinct of great souls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving spring. His excellent mind needed not even the stimulus of ambition, or the prospect of fame. Glory was but a secondary consideration. He performed great actions, he persevered in a course of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither sought distinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and in the success of his patriotic efforts.

As his elevation to the chief power was the unbiased choice of his countrymen, his exercise of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had neither solicited nor usurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was indisputable, so it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous severity. His government was mild and gentle; it was beneficent and liberal; it was wise and just. His prudent administration consolidated and enlarged the dominion of an infant Republic. In voluntarily resigning the magistracy which he had filled with such distinguished honor, he enjoyed the unequalled satisfaction of leaving to the State he had contributed to establish, the fruits of his wisdom and the example of his virtues.

It is some consolation, amidst the violence of ambition and the criminal thirst of power, of which so many instances occur around us, to find a character whom it is honorable to admire, and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror for the freedom of his country! A Legislator for its security! A Magistrate for its happiness! His glories were never sullied by those excesses into which the highest qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greatest virtues he was exempt from the corresponding vices. He was a man in whom the elements were so mixed, that "Nature might have stood up to all the world," and owned him as her work. His fame, bounded by no country, will be confined to no age. The character of WASHINGTON, which his contemporaries regret and admire, will be transmitted to posterity, and the memory of his virtues, while patriotism and virtue are held sacred among men, will remain undiminished.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

It appears, from Memoir lately published by M. Pansner, the result of 7668 barometrical observations, repeated three times a day for seven years together, at Astrachan is about 166 English feet under the level of the surface of the sea. This corresponds with an observation of the Russian academician Iakobow, that Kamtschin, on the Wolga, about 568 versts distant from Astrachan, is about 189 English feet beneath the level of St. Petersburg. But as this capital is about 76 feet above the level of the sea, it follows that Kamtschin must be about 120 feet lower than the surface of the sea. The above positions establish the disputed geographical fact, that there cannot be any subterranean communication between the Caspian and the Black Sea, the latter being much more elevated—nearly one hundred English feet.